

Two Erigonine Spiders of the Genus *Ummeliata* (Araneae: Linyphiidae)

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Abstract Two spider species of the genus *Ummeliata* STRAND, 1942 (Linyphiidae) are reported. *Ummeliata feminea* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906), comb. nov., is transferred from *Oedothorax* and is regarded as a senior synonym of *Ummeliata tokyoensis* (UYEMURA, 1941) [originally *Erigone tokyoensis*]. A new species is described from Japan under the name *Ummeliata onoi*.

The present paper contains reports of two species of the genus *Ummeliata*, Erigoninae. Of these, one is new to science and described under the name of *Ummeliata onoi* and the other one, *U. feminea* (Bös. et STR., 1906), comb. nov., (= *Oedothorax femineus* Bös. et STR., 1906) is taxonomically revised. Although these species closely resemble each other, especially in the shape of male cephalic lobe, they can be distinguished by their unique sexual organs.

Ummeliata onoi sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–5)

Male (holotype). Body length 3.40 mm; cephalothorax 1.63 mm long, 1.18 mm wide.

Carapace reddish brown, shaded on margins and with indistinct radiating lines. Head with a large lobe posteriorly; viewed from above, the lobe wider than long, with two bristles near the top. Eyes with black ring. Anterior eye-row slightly procurved; median eyes separated from each other by a distance a little longer than radius, and from lateral ones near by the diameter. Posterior eye-row slightly re-curved; median eyes separated from each other by about the diameter, and from lateral ones by a distance a little shorter than the diameter. Clypeus longer than the length of median ocular area, slightly concave at the middle. Chelicerae dark reddish brown with a stout boss anteriorly, and lacking a stridulatory organ externally; anterior margin of the fang groove with 3 teeth and posterior margin with 2 or 3 teeth. Sternum dark brown, darker at margins, roundly heart-shaped, evenly convex, and produced posteriorly into a truncate point between hind coxae which are separated by a space a little narrower than the long axis. Legs light brown, order of length 1, 4, 2, 3. Tibiae I–II each with 2 dorsal spines, tibiae III–IV each with

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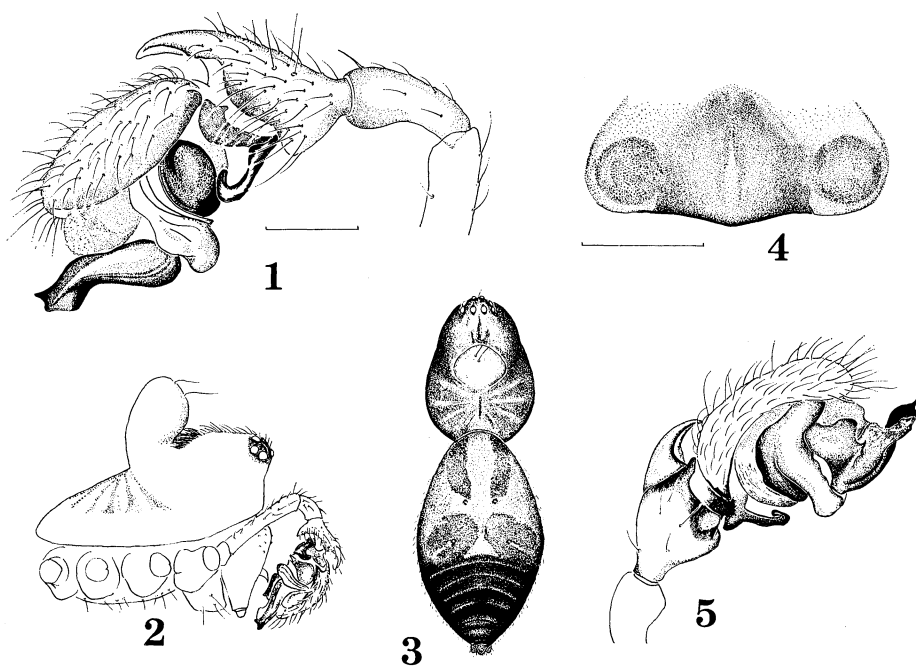
1 dorsal spine. All metatarsi spineless. Tm I ca. 0.70. Abdomen with 2 pairs of irregular black spots dorsally as shown in Fig. 3, the posterior part almost black.

Palp. Ratio of the length to that of patella 28: 11. Tibia much widened distally, longer than patella, with 3 trichobothria on dorsum, and produced dorsally into a stout, triangular apophysis which is strongly chitinized at distal part. Paracymbium inverted L-shaped, strongly curved at tip.

Female (one of the paratypes). Body length 3.22 mm, cephalothorax 1.39 mm long, 1.01 mm wide.

In colour and general features as in male. Cephalic lobe lacking. Anterior eye-row nearly straight; median eyes separated from each other by a distance a little shorter than the diameter and from lateral ones by about the diameter. Posterior eye-row slightly recurved; median eyes separated from each other by about the diameter and from lateral ones by a distance a little less than the radius. Posterior eyes subequal in size. Clypeus somewhat longer than the length of median ocular area. Chelicerae reddish brown without stridulating organs and anterior bosses; anterior margin of the fang groove with 6 teeth and posterior margin with 5 teeth. Epigynum as shown in Fig. 4.

Holotype: ♂, Nikko, Tochigi Pref., Japan 12-VII-1984, H. SAITO leg. Paratypes: 13♂♂, 24♀♀, same data as holotype; 1♂, Lake Aoki, Nagano Pref., 24-VII-1979, M. MIZUSAWA leg. The holotype and some of the paratypes are de-



Figs. 1-5. *Ummeliata onoi* sp. nov. — 1. Male left palp, ectal view. 2. Male cephalothorax, lateral view. 3. Male cephalothorax and abdomen, dorsal view. 4. Epigynum, ventral view. 5. Male left palp, mesal view. (Scale lines: 0.2 mm.)

posited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, and the other paratypes are preserved in the author's private collection.

Remarks. The male of this species closely resembles that of *U. feminea* (Bös. et STR., 1906), comb. nov., especially in the shape of cephalic lobe, but differs from the latter in having the unique palpal conformation. The epigynum of the new species also differs from those of the other known congeners.

This species is named in honor of Dr. Hirotugu ONO, National Science Museum, Tokyo.

Ummeliata feminea (Bös. et STR., 1906), comb. nov.

Oedothorax femineus BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906, Abh. senckenb. naturf. Ges., **30**: 163, pl. 12, fig. 258. — ROEWER, 1942, Kat. Aran.: 640. — YAGINUMA, 1956, Check List Aran. Japan: 8; 1960, Spid. Japan Col.: 44; 1962, Spid. Fauna Japan: 21; 1970, Bull. natn. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, **13**: 654; 1977, *Acta arachnol.*, **27** (spec. no.): 383.

Erigone tokyoensis UYEMURA, 1941, Zool. Mag. Tokyo, **53**: 212, figs. 1–4 [new synonymy]. — YAGINUMA, 1956, Check List Aran. Japan: 8.

Oedothorax tokyoensis: OI, 1960, J. Inst. Polyt., D **11**: 159, figs. 74–78; 1962, *Atypus*, (26/27): 68. — YAGINUMA, 1962, Spid. Fauna Japan: 22; 1970, Bull. natn. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, **13**: 654; 1977, *Acta arachnol.*, **27** (spec. no.): 383. — PAIK, 1978, *Illustr. Flora Fauna Korea*, **21**, Aran.: 434; 1985, *Korean Arachnol.*, **1**: 62. — PAIK & NAMKUNG, 1979, *Stud. Paddy Field Spid. Korea*: 39, fig. 21. — ZHU, 1982, *J. Bethune med. Univ.*, **8**: 117; 1983, *J. Bethune med. Univ.*, **9** (suppl.): 59. — HU, 1984, *Chinese Spid. Fields Forests*: 200, fig. 210, 1–6. — ZHU et al., 1985, *Crop Field Spid. Shanxi Prov.*: 118, fig. 104, a–d. — IRIE, 1985, *Calanus, Kumamoto*, **9**: 5, figs. 13–14.

Hummelia tokyoensis: ESKOV, 1980, *Zool. Zh.*, **59**: 1743.

Ummeliata tokyoensis: BRIGNOLI, 1983, *Cat. Aran.*: 695. — YAGINUMA, 1986, *Spid. Japan Col.* (n. ed.): 79. — IRIE & SAITO, 1987, *Heptathela, Oita*, **3**: 18, fig. 2, 2–3. — PLATNICK, 1989, *Adv. Spid. Taxon.*: 291.

Remarks. Since its original description, *Oedothorax femineus* Bös. et STR., 1906 has not been recognized for a long time. On the other hand, UYEMURA (1941) described a new species under the name of *Erigone tokyoensis* based on the specimens collected from Tokyo. This species was transferred from *Erigone* to the genus *Oedothorax* and redescribed by OI (1960) in "Linyphiid Spiders of Japan." YAGINUMA (1960) also considered it as a member of *Oedothorax* on the basis of the personal communication of UYEMURA. ESKOV (1980) has recently transferred five Japanese species of *Oedothorax* including *tokyoensis* to *Hummelia* erected by SCHENKEL (1936) for a Chinese species *H. incisa*. However, STRAND (1942) already pointed out that the generic name was preoccupied by *Hummelia* OUDEMANS, 1916, and gave a new name, *Ummeliata*, for the spider genus.

Under these circumstances, *tokyoensis* is treated as a member of the genus *Ummeliata* STRAND, 1942 at the present time (BRIGNOLI, 1983; YAGINUMA, 1986; IRIE & SAITO, 1987; PLATNICK, 1989).

Having examined the female holotype of *Oedothorax femineus* preserved in the collection of the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main (SMF4160), the author recognized that this species belongs to the genus *Ummeliata*, and is in fact the same as *U. tokyoensis*. Thus, *U. tokyoensis* (UYEMURA, 1941) is considered to be a junior synonym of *Ummeliata feminea* (Bös. et STR., 1906), comb. nov.

This species has also been recorded in China and Korea (ZHU *et al.*, 1985; HU, 1984; PAIK, 1978, etc.).

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摘 要

日光および長野県青木湖周辺で採集された標本に基づき、アカムネグモ属 (*Ummeliata*) の1新種, *U. onoi* オノアカムネグモ (新称) を記載した。また, タイプ標本の精査の結果, *Oedothorax femineus* BÖS. et STR., 1906 アトグロアカムネグモを *Ummeliata* 属に転属し, *U. tokyoensis* (UYEMURA, 1941) を本種の新参シノニムとした。

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